

## Description

# METHOD AND RELATED APPARATUS FOR STEREO VOCAL CANCELLATION

### BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a method and related apparatus for stereo vocal cancellation, and more particularly, to a method and related apparatus, which cancels vocals of different stereo signals respectively.

[0003] 2. Description of the Prior Art

[0004] With advanced information and electronics technology, various types of entertainment systems are available. For example, karaoke systems can play background music filtered of vocals, allowing users to sing along and enjoy a professional entertainment environment. However, music provided at retail outlets generally includes vocals, so in order to meet the requirements of an accompaniment system vocal cancellation technology is used, which aims

to attenuate the vocals and leave the background music intact.

[0005] Please refer to Fig.1. Fig.1 shows a block diagram of a player 10 that performs vocal cancellation according to the prior art. In general, modern systems can play two-channel (or more) stereo sound, with different speaker modules of the player outputting the different stereo signals to allow users to hear realistic sound. The player 10 has a sound source circuit 12 to provide two stereo signals (such as left and right stereo signals), a signal module 14 to perform vocal cancellation, and two speaker modules 16A, 16B to output the stereo sound. The sound source circuit 12 can be a CD reading mechanism, which utilizes a reading head 18 to access and data of a CD 20 to demodulate it. The CD 20 has music data of two stereo channels, so the sound source circuit 12 reads two stereo signals PLi, PRi after accessing the data of CD 20. The signal module 14 performs vocal cancellation for the stereo signals PLi, PRi to generate two output signals PLo, PRo. The speaker modules 16A, 16B have individual A/D converters, power amplifiers, and speakers to transform the output signals PLo, PRo into acoustic waves.

[0006] In order to perform vocal cancellation, the signal module

14 has two high pass modules 26A, 26B, a low pass module 28, and a vocal cancellation module 22. The high pass modules 26A, 26B high pass filter the stereo signals PLi, PRi to generate two corresponding high pass signals PLh, PRh; and the low pass module 28 filters a signal Ps to generate a corresponding low pass signal Pl. The vocal cancellation module generates an intermediate signal PVC by the difference between the two stereo signals PLi, PRi. The output signal PLo is generated by mixing a sum of the high pass signal PLh corresponding to the stereo signal PLi, the low pass signal Pl, and the intermediate signal PVC. The output signal PRo is generated by mixing a sum of the high pass signal PRh corresponding to the stereo signal PRi, the low pass signal Pl, and the intermediate signal PVC.

[0007] To illustrate vocal cancellation of the mentioned prior art, please refer to Fig.2. Fig.2 shows the spectrum of each stereo signal, with each horizontal axis of the spectrum being frequency, and each vertical axis of the spectrum being amplitude.

[0008] Generally speaking, commercially produced music establishes stereo sound by mixing different signals of background music. The vocal track is mixed into each stereo

signal with equal intensity. When a user plays the stereo signals with the speaker modules, they hear the vocals as being ahead because the components of the two stereo channels are equal. Different kinds of background music in each of the stereo channels makes the user hear the stereo effect, as if the background music is around the user. In Fig.2, a spectrum  $V_f$  represents the vocal spectrum, and spectrums  $L_{mf}$ ,  $R_{mf}$  individually represent the different spectrums of background music. As mentioned above, the sum of the background music spectrum  $L_{mf}$  and the vocal spectrum  $V_f$  generates a spectrum of a left stereo signal  $L_f$ , and the sum of the background music spectrum  $R_{mf}$  and the vocal spectrum  $V_f$  generates a spectrum of a right stereo signal  $R_f$ . Like the stereo signals  $PL_i$ ,  $PR_i$  accessed from the sound source circuit 12 in Fig.1, their spectrums may be shown as the spectrums  $L_f$ ,  $R_f$ . Because of the physical limitation of the human voice, which produces vocals not below a specific low frequency or exceeding a specific high frequency, the vocal spectrum is usually limited to a specific bandwidth. The frequencies  $f_l$ ,  $f_h$  denoted in Fig.2 individually represent the lower bound and the upper bound of the human vocal spectrum. The vocal spectrum  $V_f$  is concentrated on the

intermediate-frequency band BM between the frequencies  $f_l$  and  $f_h$ . In contrast to the vocal spectrum  $V_f$  limited to the intermediate-frequency band BM, the spectrum of background music produced by all kinds of musical instruments is of a broader bandwidth. Shown in Fig.2, the spectrums  $L_{mf}$ ,  $R_{mf}$  of background music spread into the low-frequency band BL below the frequency  $f_l$ , and into the high-frequency band BH above the frequency  $f_h$ . In addition to the intermediate-frequency band BM that the vocal spectrum is located in, each signal spectrum of the stereo channel  $L_f$ ,  $R_f$  is also expanded into the low-frequency band BL and the high-frequency band BH.

[0009] Because each stereo signal has the same vocal signals, the signal module 14 (please refer to Fig.1) subtracts the stereo signal  $PR_i$  from the stereo signal  $PL_i$  in the vocal cancellation module 22 to remove the common vocals of the two stereo signals and generate the intermediate signal PVC. The stereo signals  $PL_i$ ,  $PR_i$  located in the low-frequency band BL and the high-frequency band BH are reduced in the subtraction process, and the vocal cancellation should contain the components of background music in the low-frequency band BL and the high-frequency band BH. Thus, the signal module 12 uses the high pass

modules 26A, 26B and the low pass module 28 to perform high-frequency compensation and low-frequency compensation. The high pass module 26A extracts the components of the stereo signal  $PL_i$  in the high frequency band BH to generate the high pass signal  $PL_h$ . The signal source  $Ps$  of the low pass module 28 may be one of the stereo signals  $PL_i$ ,  $PR_i$ . The low pass module 28 extracts the component of the signal  $Ps$  in the low-frequency band BL to generate the low pass signal  $PL$ . The mixing sum of the high pass signal  $PL_h$ , the low pass signal  $PL$ , and the intermediate signal PVC can compensate for the high and low-frequency components lost in the vocal cancellation to generate the output signal  $PL_o$ .

[0010] In the same way, after the high pass module 26B extracts the high-frequency components of the stereo signal  $PR_i$  to generate the high pass signal  $PR_h$ , the signal module 12 can use the high pass signal  $PR_h$  and the low pass signal  $PL$  to perform high and low-frequency compensations for the intermediate signal PVC in order to generate the output signal  $PR_o$ . In general, each stereo signal in the low-frequency band BL does not have direction, so it is difficult to build the stereo sound effect by the difference of the stereo signals  $PR_i$ ,  $PL_i$  in the low-frequency band.

Thus, the signal module 14 uses the same low-frequency signal PI to perform low-frequency compensation for the output signals PLo, PRo. In contrast, each stereo signal in the high-frequency band BH has direction, and the difference of the stereo signals in the high-frequency band BH allows the user to hear the stereo sound effect. Thus, the signal module 14 individually uses the high pass signals PRh, PLh, high pass filtered by the two stereo signals PRi, PLi, to perform high pass compensation, as well as utilizing the difference of the output signals PRo, PLo in the high-frequency band to produce the stereo sound effect. In summary, the signal module 14 receives two stereo signals PLi, PRi, uses the vocal cancellation module 22 to generate the intermediate signal PVC as the essential result of vocal cancellation, uses the low pass signal PI and the high pass signals PLh, PRh as the low and high-frequency compensations respectively, and individually generates the output signals PLo, PRo as the results of the stereo signals PLi, PRi after vocal cancellation. The signal module 12 attenuates the vocals of the two stereo signals while somewhat preserving the stereo sound effect of the background music in the output signals PLo, PRo.

[0011] Please refer to Fig.3. Fig.3 shows the spectrum when the

signal module 14 of Fig.1 operates. In Fig.3, each horizontal axis is frequency and the vertical axis is magnitude. Continuing the spectrum example in Fig.2, if the spectrums of the stereo signals  $PL_i$ ,  $PR_i$  in Fig.1 are the spectrums  $L_f$ ,  $R_f$  in Fig.2, after the signal module 14 operates the spectrums of the output signals  $PL_o$ ,  $PR_o$  are as the spectrums  $PL_{of}$ ,  $PR_{of}$  in Fig.3. The frequencies  $f_l$ ,  $f_h$ , the low-frequency band  $BL$ , the intermediate-frequency band  $BM$ , and the high-frequency band  $BH$  denoted in Fig.3 are the same as those of Fig.2. To compare the difference of two spectrums  $PL_{of}$  and  $PR_{of}$ , Fig.3 illustrates the spectrum  $PR_{of}$  with a dotted line and the spectrum  $PL_{of}$  with a solid line.

[0012] Because the output signals  $PL_o$  and  $PR_o$  generated by the signal module 14 in Fig.1 have the same intermediate signal  $PVC$  and the same low pass signal  $PL$ , the different parts are the different high pass signals  $PL_h$ ,  $PR_h$  for high pass compensation. Compared with the spectrums  $PL_{of}$ ,  $PR_{of}$  of the output signals  $PL_o$ ,  $PR_o$  in Fig.3, the main difference is concentrated in the high-frequency band  $BH$ , the components of the intermediate-frequency band  $BM$  and the low-frequency band  $BL$  of two spectrums  $PL_{of}$ ,  $PR_{of}$  being the same. Although the high-frequency com-



ponents of the signals have the stereo sound effect, most of the energy of the spectrums  $P_{Lof}$ ,  $P_{Rof}$  is concentrated in the intermediate-frequency and low-frequency bands  $BM$ ,  $BL$ . The signal energy distributed in the high-frequency band  $BH$  is relatively low, which results in little difference between the spectrums  $P_{Lof}$ ,  $P_{Rof}$ . As such, when the player 12 outputs the output signals  $P_{Lo}$ ,  $P_{Ro}$ , the stereo sound effect is not as expected. This is one disadvantage of the prior art. In other words, in the prior signal module 14 of Fig.1, the output signals  $P_{Lo}$ ,  $P_{Ro}$  of the two stereo channels both use the same intermediate signal  $P_{VC}$  as the essential signal of vocal cancellation, and only use the different high pass signals  $P_{Lh}$ ,  $P_{Rh}$  as the high pass compensation. The difference of the output signals  $P_{Lo}$ ,  $P_{Ro}$  is only concentrated in the high-frequency and less-energy portions, and is not significant enough to generate an obvious stereo effect. This reduces stereo sound effect quality, and lessens user enjoyment.

## **SUMMARY OF INVENTION**

[0013] It is therefore a primary objective of the claimed invention to provide an improved method and related apparatus of vocal cancellation that leaves the stereo signal difference intact to generate better stereo sound after vocal cancel-

lation to solve the above-mentioned problem.

[0014] In the prior art, an intermediate signal generated by two stereo signals is the main signal of vocal cancellation. With the intermediate signal, the output signals of two stereo channels are generated after low-frequency compensation and separate high-frequency compensations. Because the output signals of two stereo channels have the same intermediate signal, the difference of them is limited only to the high-frequency components, resulting in low-quality stereo sound.

[0015] According to the claimed invention, the average of two stereo signals generates a mono signal, and the difference between each stereo signal and the mono signal is the corresponding intermediate signal of vocal cancellation of each stereo signal. The low-frequency compensation and the corresponding high-frequency compensation for the corresponding intermediate signal of each stereo signal generate the corresponding output signal. In this method, the corresponding intermediate signal of each stereo signal is generated by the difference between the stereo signal and the mono signal, so the corresponding intermediate signal of each output stereo signal is also different. Even after vocal cancellation, the differences of each

stereo signal in the low-frequency and intermediate-frequency bands are preserved, which makes the output signals have an improved stereo sound effect allowing users to better enjoy the accompaniment of stereo sound.

[0016] These and other objectives of the claimed invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[0017] Fig.1 is a block diagram of a prior art music player adapted to vocal cancellation.

[0018] Fig.2 is a spectrum diagram of each stereo signal of the player of Fig.1.

[0019] Fig.3 is a spectrum diagram of each output signal of the player of Fig.1.

[0020] Fig.4 is a block diagram of a player capable of vocal cancellation according to the present invention.

[0021] Fig.5 is a spectrum diagram of each output signal of the player of Fig.4.

[0022] Fig.6 is a program code to implement the signal module of Fig.4.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[0023] Please refer to Fig.4. Fig.4 is a block diagram of a player 30 capable of vocal cancellation according to the present invention. The player 30 has a sound source circuit 32, a signal module 34, and two speaker modules 36A, 36B to play stereo sound. The sound source circuit 32 is a CD read mechanism, utilizing a read head 38 to read the signal data from a CD 40, as well as processing the signal data to output each stereo signal  $L_i$ ,  $R_i$ . The signal module 34 is used to realize vocal cancellation of the present invention, outputting two output signals  $L_o$ ,  $R_o$  having vocals cancelled according to two stereo signals  $L_i$ ,  $R_i$ . The signal module 34 has a mono processing module 50 and a low pass module 48. To match two stereo signals  $L_i$  and  $R_i$ , the signal module 34 also has two vocal cancellation modules 42A, 42B and two high pass modules 46A, 46B. The speaker modules 36A, 36B have individual D/A converters, power amplifiers, and speakers to transform the output signal  $L_o$ ,  $R_o$  into acoustic waves.

[0024] The process of vocal cancellation with the signal module 34 according to the present invention is described as follows. The mono processing module 50 of the signal module 34 can calculate the average of the stereo signals  $L_i$ ,  $R_i$  to generate a mono signal  $M$ , such that  $M=(L_i+R_i)/2$ . The

present invention utilizes the mono signal M to perform vocal cancellation for each stereo signal. In the vocal cancellation module 42A corresponding to the stereo signal  $L_i$ , the stereo signal  $L_i$  minus the mono signal M generates the mediate signal LVC ( $LVC=L_i-M$ ). In the vocal cancellation module 42B corresponding to the stereo signal  $R_i$ , the difference of the stereo signal  $R_i$  and the mono signal M generates the intermediate signal RVC ( $RVC=R_i-M$ ).

[0025] As illustrated in Fig.2, the vocal signal is usually mixed into the stereo signal with equal magnitude. In the present invention, the mono signal generated by the average of the stereo signals  $L_i$ ,  $R_i$  has the same vocals as that of each stereo signal. The present invention utilizes each vocal cancellation module corresponding to each stereo signal to subtract the mono signal from each stereo signal, individually performing vocal cancellation for each stereo signal. The difference from the prior art is that the present invention individually performs vocal cancellation according to each stereo signal, so the corresponding intermediate signals generated by different stereo signals after vocal cancellation are different. Referring to the example of Fig.4, the intermediate signal LVC of the stereo signal  $L_i$  after vocal cancellation is equal to  $L_i-M$ , and the other in-

intermediate signal RVC of the stereo signal  $R_i$  after vocal cancellation is equal to  $R_i - M$  and is different from the intermediate signal LVC. As the discussed above, the stereo sound effect is caused by the difference of the stereo signals. In the present invention, the signal difference of the stereo sound effect generated by the stereo signals  $L_i$  and  $R_i$  is preserved in the intermediate signals LVC and RVC. The present invention mainly utilizes the signal difference of the intermediate signals LVC and RVL to generate improved vocal-cancelled stereo sound compared to the prior art. Note that in the prior technology of vocal cancellation shown as Fig.1, the different stereo signals use the same vocal cancellation module to perform vocal cancellation with the same intermediate signal as the essential result of vocal cancellation. Compared with the prior art, the present invention individually performs vocal cancellation according to the different stereo signals, which further preserves the signal difference of each stereo signal to better reproduce the stereo effect.

[0026] As shown in Fig.4, after generating the intermediate signals LVC and RVC according to the stereo signals  $L_i$  and  $R_i$ , the signal module 34 can perform high-frequency and low-frequency compensation according to the intermedi-

ate signals LVC and RVC to generate the output signals Lo and Ro. The high pass module 46A can extract the portion of the stereo signal Li in the high-frequency band (mainly the portion higher than the intermediate-frequency vocal band, please refer to Fig.2 and the related description) as the high pass signal Lh. The low pass module 48 can extract the portion of the signal S in the low-frequency band as the low pass signal S1. The signal S can be one of the stereo signals Li and Ri, or the mono signal M. Mixing the high pass signal Lh corresponding to the stereo signal Li, the intermediate signal LVC, and the low pass signal S1 with the mixing unit 52A is equal to high and low-frequency compensation for the intermediate signal LVC, the mixing unit 52A also generating the output signal Lo corresponding to the stereo signal Li ( $Lo = LVC + S1 + Lh$ ). In the same way, the high pass module 46B can extract the portion of the stereo signal Ri in the high-frequency band as the high pass signal Rh, which allows high-frequency compensation for the intermediate signal RVC. Mixing the high pass signal Rh corresponding to the stereo signal Ri, the intermediate signal RVC, and the low pass signal S1 with the mixing unit 52B is equal to high and low-frequency compensation for the intermediate signal RVC,

the mixing unit 52B also generating the output signal Ro corresponding to the stereo signal Ri ( $Ro = RVC + SI + Rh$ ).

[0027] Please refer to Fig.5. Fig.5 shows the spectrum of the output signals Lo and Ro generated by the operation of the signal module 34 according to the present invention. The horizontal axis in Fig.5 is frequency, and the vertical axis is magnitude. To continue the example in Fig.2, if the spectrums of the stereo signals Li, Ri in Fig.4 are shown as the spectrums Lf, Rf in Fig.2, the spectrums of the output signals Lo, Ro of the present invention are shown as the spectrums Lof, Rof in Fig.5 (the spectrum Rof is a dotted line and the spectrum Lof is a solid line, and the frequencies fl, fh and the frequency bands BL, BM, BH in Fig.2 are also shown in Fig.5). In Fig.5, the present invention individually performs vocal cancellation according to the different stereo signals, so the differences of the stereo signals distributed in the low-frequency band BL and the intermediate-frequency band BM are also preserved between the output signals Lo and Ro. This makes the output signals Lo, Ro of the present invention different not only in the high-frequency band BH but also in the low and intermediate-frequency bands. As a result, when the player 30 of the present invention outputs the output



signals Lo, Ro with the speaker modules 36A, 36B, users can hear more abundant accompaniment with a more pronounced stereo sound effect and enjoy an improved accompaniment environment.

[0028] Each functional block of the signal module 34 of the present invention in Fig.4 can be implemented in the form of hardware, firmware, and/or software. For example, general players have programmable signal processing circuits, and the present invention can be implemented by firmware storing program code in the player memory. When the signal processing circuit executes such program code, vocal cancellation according to the present invention is effected. In addition, the present invention can be implemented to cancel vocals and offer background music in the form of software, such as the computer music playing programs, which usually cooperate with peripheral apparatuses (such as sound cards and CD players) to play music. Please refer to Fig.6. A program code 100 is used to implement vocal cancellation according to the present invention. The array variables x\_L and x\_R are used to represent the different stereo signals Li and Ri (as in Fig.4), and the array variable Mono represents the mono signal M. A subroutine Hi\_Pass is used to implement the

high pass modules, while a subroutine Low\_Pass is used to implement the low pass modules. The array variables  $h\_L$  and  $h\_R$  individually represent the high pass signals  $L_h$  and  $R_h$ , the array variable  $low$  represents the low pass signal  $S_l$ , and the array variables  $L\_out$  and  $R\_out$  individually represent the output signals  $L_o$  and  $R_o$ . The integer pointer  $j$  of program code 100 represents the  $j$ -th value of a variable array, and it also corresponds to the  $j$ -th sample of the corresponding signal of the variable array.

Shown in the program code 100, the mono signal represented by the variable  $Mono$  is the average of the variables  $x\_L$  and  $x\_R$  that correspond to each stereo signal, the high pass filtered results of the variables  $x\_L$  and  $x\_R$  are individually stored in the variables  $h\_L$  and  $h\_R$ . The stereo signal  $R_i$  represented by the variable  $x\_R$  is the signal  $S$  in Fig.4, and the low pass signal  $S_l$  generated by low pass filter is represented by the variable  $low$ . Finally, the intermediate signals LVC and PVC are individually implemented by an operation  $x\_L[j] - Mono[j]$  and  $x\_R[j] - Mono[j]$  of the program code 100. The sum of the intermediate signals, the variable of low-frequency compensation  $low$ , and the variables of high-frequency compensation  $h\_L$  and  $h\_R$  can generate the output signals of vocal cancella-

tion according to the present invention, which are individually stored in the variables L\_out and R\_out.

[0029] In vocal cancellation of the prior art, because the output signals of the different stereo channels use the same intermediate signal as the main result of vocal cancellation, the signal difference of the output signals in the low and mediate-frequency bands outside the high-frequency band is not clear to a listener. Thus, the output signal of each stereo channel in the prior art does not produce a stereo sound effect of suitable quality. Compared with the prior art, the present invention individually performs corresponding vocal cancellation according to the different stereo signals, so the output signal of each stereo channel preserves the whole signal difference. When the different speaker modules output the output signals, an improved stereo sound effect can be heard allowing users to better enjoy the accompaniment. In addition to typical CD players, the present invention can apply to other types of players, such as network modules that play music through a wired or wireless network.

[0030] Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accord-

ingly, that above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.